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Her Singing and Elocution Classes, Taught by Shakespearean Methods, Have Been Successful.

Mrs. Emily Frech Barnes will re-open September 8 from Eaglesmere, Pa., where she spent the past month, to re-open her residence-studio.

Mrs. Barnes is a teacher of both singing and elocution. She uses the Shakespearean method of deep breathing, voice placing, and tone production which has been a pronounced success. The Barnes students in elocution gain ease and grace of bearing, capacity for deep breathing, voices of flexibility and power, and poise for use in social or business intercourse on or off the platform.

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SCHOOLS OPEN SEPTEMBER 21

Washington System Conceded to Be Model for Any City in United States.

PROGRESSIVE AND RIGID

Fact that This Is Seat of Government, Public Schools Have Excellent Advantages.

Every kid in Washington has "21" marked off on the September calendar. Despite the European war with its hold-up of school supplies and its probable responsibility for putting teachers, who summered there, on the tardy list, the kids will be mustered out for school duty with clean, scrubbed faces and a new set of books Monday morning, September 21.

A Model System.

The Washington school system has been conceded by educators the country over for the past thirty years to be the model in public school systems in the United States, probably because this is the seat of government and the system has the advantage of being accessible to the United States Bureau of Education, which it gives ideas and help from the best scientific, as well as practical educators, of the country.

That the Washington school teachers are so proud of merit and not by political pull has been another reason offered for the superiority of Washington's corps of teachers, and that it also contributes to the efficiency of the schools, is the judgment of a number of educators who have come here from different parts of the country to study the methods.

It would be foolish to claim that Washington's school system is a model that could not be pedestal for the use of the country because each individual community has its distinctive needs in an educational system, but for the usual city of the same size and relative conditions, Washington's school system ranks among the highest.

While the Washington board of education has not been ready to pick up every new fancy and fad offered in the educational line, they have put into effect all new methods that have gained a reputation throughout the country as being among the most progressive.

Fresh Air Schools.

The fresh air schools established last winter by Superintendent Ernest L. Thurston under the direction of S. M. Ely have been a pronounced success. Two were operated last winter for the benefit of children who could not get air to maintain strength enough to continue their studies, and it is the plan of the board to continue the out-of-door classes this year.

The playground industrial work that was made a feature of the summer playgrounds this year was reported a success from an educational standpoint, and the exercise and mental recess from arithmetic and spelling will make the youngsters, in the opinion of educators and physicians, more fit to take up their class room duties this month.

The compulsory military service given in the District high schools has been made a feature of many schools throughout the country, and the competitive drill each spring not only keep up a warm interest among the cadets, but the practice for the efficiency drills makes for higher standards of physical development among the boys.

According to statistics, Washington has a greater percentage of high school pupils for its population than any other city in the United States. Last year 6,500 boys and girls attended the different classes in the high schools of the District, and more than 1,000 were graduated last spring.

ON THE GREAT WHITE WAY.

By O. O. MINTYRE.

New York, Sept. 3.—Charles R. Hopkins, a young Philadelphian turned New Yorker, is preparing to blossom out this fall as an actor, manager, producer, owner, and playwright. He is already the husband of a star, and that is more than George Cohan can say, even if he is an actor-manager-producer-owner and playwright. Mr. Hopkins will confine his activities to a forty-four lot, which is the frontage of his new theater in Seventh avenue. This new theater, which is to be called the Punch and Judy, will be the smallest theater in New York, and in all probability the smallest real theater in the whole world. It will have 247 orchestra seats, and in addition 52 box seats. Mr. Hopkins is its sole owner, and will be its sole manager. The stage of the miniature playhouse Mr. Hopkins intends to show his histrionic ability in plays from his own pen. He will produce the plays himself, according to all details of production, and Mrs. Hopkins will play the leading feminine roles. Mrs. Hopkins is, by the way, Violet Vivian, an English actress of note.

A committee of New York physicians has decreed that if you must smoke—and they advise against it—smoke the cigarette. They have written their opinion to the New York Medical Journal, and say "that of all the methods of using tobacco, cigarette smoking is the least harmful." They admit that smoking of any kind slows up the mental processes, but that the cigarette, from its mildness and delicacy in nicotine, is least obnoxious from their viewpoint. In conclusion, they leap to the defense of the cigarette-smoker in this fashion: "Smokers of pipe and cigar, say nothing of cigars, are unable to appreciate the delicacy and the fine flavor of a cigarette, for the same reason that a man who dines habitually on steak drowned in Worcestershire sauce is unable to savor the triumphs of the French chef with his ethereal and artificially combined relishes. The cigarette is not for boys, but for grown men of good taste. It occupies the same relation that a fine old claret or burgundy does to the heavy and noxious product of the still."

William Copeland Rhinelander, sr., heir to the Rhinelander millions and four times disinherited, has been found blind and paralyzed living in a three-story furnished rooming-house at 205 Lexington avenue. He pays \$4 a week for his room. Rhinelander, who is the real head of the New York house of millions, married a chambermaid in his father's house when he was in his early twenties. He gave up his father, mother, friends, clubs, and millions for this love. Then, being blind, he later gave up the woman for whom he had given up all. Let him tell you himself his reason for it: "She wanted to live in a boarding-house. I preferred a furnished room house, and so we parted." Rhinelander later married a waitress, who now lives with him on a meager income doled out by old-time friends.

PRINCE TO GO UNDER KNIFE.

London, Sept. 3.—Physicians today decided to operate as soon as possible on Prince Albert, second son of King George, who was taken from the battleship Colingwood suffering from appendicitis.

HEADS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ERNEST L. THURSTON, Superintendent of local educational system.

NEW PREP SCHOOL HAS DAY AND NIGHT COURSES

Institution in McLachlen Building Offers Instruction in Mathematics, Bookkeeping, and History.

A new preparatory school has been established in the McLachlen Building, which offers both day and evening instruction. L. Adolph Richards, a man of marked teaching ability, is principal of the school, and it is his ambition to make it one of Washington's leading preparatory schools.

The school offers instruction in arithmetic, bookkeeping, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, the higher mathematics, English, Latin, French, German, and Spanish; history of the United States, England, France, Rome, Greece, and general; also civil government, astronomy, geography, physics, chemistry, electricity, drafting, and mathematics (for draftsmen).

The school has large, well lighted rooms, splendidly fitted in every way for its purposes. Students are now enrolling, and the school promises to have a successful year.

ACCUSES FRENCH SOLDIERS.

A wireless message from Berlin, given out by the German Embassy, accuses the French of having abducted fourteen women and twenty-five children from the German frontier; also a hospital doctor and an assistant from Lorraine. Their fate is unknown, according to the dispatch.

FITTING WORKERS TO THE POSITION

United States Bureau of Education Gives Results of Tests.

EFFICIENCY PUT FIRST

Psychological Tests Are Applied Not Only to Trades but to Business for Men and Women.

Fitting the workman to the job is one of the aims of vocational guidance. The fitness of some persons to perform specific tasks better and more easily than others has been demonstrated by psychological tests which have been checked up by practical application in a number of occupations.

In a bulletin recently issued by the United States Bureau of Education some interesting results along this line are set forth. Dr. Leonard P. Ayres states that among the simplest psychological tests commonly made are those for vision, hearing, and color discrimination in the army and navy and among railroad employees.

Among these are the reaction time tests in selecting girls for the work of inspecting for the flaws in the steel balls used in ball-bearings. This work requires quick perception, accompanied by fast responsive action. Applicants were rejected who showed to long a time between stimulus and reaction in the psychological tests. The final outcome was that thirty-five girls so selected did the work formerly done by 125, the accuracy of the work was increased by 66 per cent, the wages of the girls were doubled, the working day decreased from 10 1/2 hours to 8 1/2 hours, and the profit of the factory was increased.

Reaction tests also have been applied to street car motormen by Prof. Munsterberg with the object of selecting men least liable to be responsible for accident and the results so far have been highly satisfactory. Prof. Munsterberg also conducted success tests for the selection of telephone operators. Under the old system applicants for these positions were given preliminary training for three months in the company's schools with salaries. So many eventually proved unfit for the work that more than a third quit within six months, which involved the loss of thousands of dollars annually to the companies.

The object of Prof. Munsterberg's test was to eliminate unfit applicants before, instead of after, entering the service. The girls were examined with reference to memory, attention, general intelligence, space perception, rapidity of movement, accuracy, and association. The results showed that the girls who acquitted themselves best in the tests were the most efficient in practical service, while those who stood at the foot of the list in the tests failed later and left the company's employ. The conclusion drawn

was that when the tests are perfected these examinations will prevent thousands of applicants from wasting months of study in preparing for a vocation in which they are unlikely to succeed. Experiments have been conducted along similar lines to determine the fitness of students of stenography and typewriting, telegraphy, chauffeurs, and several other minor occupations. The scope of the experiments will be widened and among students of these questions very important results are expected within the next few years. It is pointed out that it is false analogy to refer to fitting square pegs into round holes in talking of vocational studies, people and positions are both plastic, not rigid, and much mutual change, form often takes place without injury either person, or position, but with through such experiments the best possible adjustment shall have been attained between work and workers, each will have fuller opportunity to achieve more for commonwealth and country; the tasks of the world will be better done and the workers will receive greater rewards, deeper pleasure, a fuller satisfaction in their performance.

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